

FINAL BILL REPORT

HB 2061

C 38 L 22

Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Adding permanently affordable housing to the definition of public improvements.

Sponsors: Representatives Ormsby, Santos, Valdez, Morgan, Chopp, Pollet, Harris-Talley, Bergquist and Lekanoff.

House Committee on Finance

Senate Committee on Housing & Local Government

Background:

Property Tax—Regular Levies.

All real and personal property is subject to a tax each year based on the highest and best use, unless a specific exemption is provided by law. The annual growth of all regular property tax levy revenue is limited as follows:

- For jurisdictions with a population of less than 10,000, revenue growth is limited to 1 percent.
- For jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 or more, revenue growth is limited to the lesser of inflation or 1 percent plus the value of new construction.

The state collects two regular property tax levies for common schools. The revenue growth limit applies to both levies. Participants in the senior citizens, individuals with disabilities, and qualifying veterans property tax exemption program receive a partial exemption from the original state levy and a full exemption from the additional state levy.

The Washington Constitution also limits regular levies to a maximum of 1 percent of the property's value (\$10 per \$1,000 of assessed value [AV]). There are individual district rate maximums and aggregate rate maximums to keep the total tax rate for regular property taxes within the constitutional limit. For example:

- The state levy rate is limited to \$3.60 per \$1,000 of AV.
- County general levies are limited to \$1.80 per \$1,000 of AV.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

- County road levies are limited to \$2.25 per \$1,000 of AV.
- City levies are limited to \$3.375 per \$1,000 of AV.

For property tax purposes, the state, counties, and cities are collectively referred to as senior taxing districts. Junior taxing districts—a term that includes fire, hospital, flood control zone, and most other special purpose districts—each have specific rate limits as well.

Community Revitalization Financing.

In 2001 the Community Revitalization Financing (CRF) Act was created. It authorizes cities, towns, counties, and port districts to create a tax increment area and finance public improvements within the area by using increased revenues from local property taxes generated within the area.

An increment area cannot be created without the approval of the local government imposing at least 75 percent of the regular property taxes within the area. The incremental property taxes under this program are calculated on 75 percent of any increase in the AV in the increment area. Any fire protection district with geographic boundaries in the increment area must agree to participate in the project in order for it to proceed. The CRF Act does not include any state contribution.

In 2020 the Legislature enacted House Bill 2497 expanding the use of CRF monies. The purchasing, rehabilitating, retrofitting for energy efficiency, and constructing housing for the purpose of creating or preserving permanently affordable housing was added as an allowable project under the CRF Act.

"Permanently affordable housing" is defined as housing, regardless of ownership, for which there is a legally binding, recorded document in effect that limits the price at which the owner may sell. The type of documents could include affordability covenants, deed restrictions, and community land trust leases.

Summary:

The definition of "public improvements" for CRF includes permanently affordable housing.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	68	27
Senate	35	14

Effective: June 9, 2022